



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/414,454	10/07/1999	MURALIDHARAN RAMASWAMY	PHA-23.780	3317

24737 7590 01/27/2005

PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS  
P.O. BOX 3001  
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510

EXAMINER
----------

SHAH, SANJIV

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2176

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/414,454

Applicant(s)

RAMASWAMY, MURALIDHARAN

Examiner

Sanjiv D. Shah

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 25 October 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-19, 21-24 and 30-33 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-19, 21-24 and 30-33 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Objections***

1. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Misnumbered claims 25-28 has been renumbered 30-33.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-13, 15-19, 21-24 and 30-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dunworth et al. (Patent # 5,930,474) in view of Da et al. (Patent # 6,252,545)

Regarding claims 1, 7, 15, 30-32, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of searching information through a network as shown in fig 4.

Connecting to one of plurality of server and receiving geographical map that is displayed on user screen is described in col. 8, lines 51-59.

entering search criteria including location information to locate HTML document based on a geographic position is described in col. 10, lines 44-46. HTML document as shown in fig 12 indicates a geographic position information.

Receiving the search result indicating the HTML is described in col. 10, lines 47-52.

Since the user is connected through Internet as described in col. 10, lines 59-65, it is inherent that the HTML document is accessible by different servers.

Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of HTML including geographic position information in a metatag as described in col. 12, lines 59-67.

Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of reverse position information to determine the geographic position of the client as described in col. 7, lines 39-51, wherein a special software is loaded to determine user's geographic location that is equivalent to claimed reverse-position information.

Searching the index database is described in col. 9, lines 28-35.

Dunworth teaches HTTP server but fails to specifically teach GPS servers and a connection to one of the GPS servers as claimed. It also fails to specifically teach a

geographic position including latitude and longitude coordinates. However, Dunworth teaches a geographic position as shown in fig 12. It is well known that each continent as shown in fig 12 is associated with fixed latitude and longitude information, which is globally recognized. Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art to associate the known latitude and longitude information with each geographic location because it aids in determining the time difference between the locations and provides a globally known query coordinates for searching

Da et al. teaches a GPS server as shown in fig 3, element 301.

Therefore it would have been obvious for a person with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate GPS server in the system of Dunworth because it aids in determining the position data.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 8, 16, Dunworth et al. teaches the method of generating HTML pages in response to user's query and transmitting it to user as described in col. 12, lines 65-col. 13, lines 6. It is inherent that the results are selected by user and the page is downloaded by browser.

Regarding claims 4, 17, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of browsing the WWW as shown in fig 4, element 355.

Art Unit: 2176

Regarding claims 5, 6, 10, 11, 18, 19, 33, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of HTML document including geographic position information and geographic name as described in col. 12, lines 59-65.

Regarding Claim 9, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of searching based on map coordinates as described above that is equivalent to searching in accordance with latitudes and longitudes since it is inherent the geographical maps are based on latitudes and longitudes such as various cities, countries and continents.

Regarding claim 12, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of searching an index is shown in fig 10, and web pages names is shown in fig 18.

Regarding claim 13, Dunworth et al. teaches the icons as shown in fig 9, element 920.

Regarding claims 21, 22 and 23, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of geography database with geographic coordinates and map reference and geographic names as described in col. 18, lines 60-col. 19, lines 63.

Regarding claim 24, Dunworth et al. teaches the claimed invention of reverse position information to determine the geographic position of the client as described in col. 7, lines 39-51, wherein a special software is loaded to determine user's geographic location that is equivalent to claimed reverse-position information.

***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 9/7/2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that the cited prior art does not teach latitude and longitude information. However as cited in the rejection, Dunworth teaches a geographic location and position information. Geographic position is determined by measuring latitude and longitude, which is globally recognized method. Therefore it is obvious that one can associate known latitude and longitude co-ordinates with associated position information to determine time differences. Therefore applicant's arguments are not persuasive.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sanjiv D. Shah whose telephone number is (571) 272-4098. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph H Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2176

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Sanjiv D. Shah  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2176

S. Shah  
January 22, 2005